

XXX. RHYNCHOTA MALAYANA.

PART III.

By W. L. DISTANT.

In this contribution some new species and genera are described and figured from Borneo, but its principal aim is to revise the current enumeration of two sub-families of the Fulgoridæ so far as they are represented in the Malayan Region. In 1901-1902 Dr. Melichar published his "Monographie der Acanaloniiden und Flatiden," a contribution to a knowledge of the Homopterous Rhynchota for which all students were grateful. Unfortunately, however, he worked without any direct knowledge of the numerous species described by Walker in these sub-families, and thus, not unexpectedly fell into dire confusion as to their proper location. I have now dealt with all the Malayan species described and recorded by these two writers, and have sought to correct that part of Melichar's work. The genera and species from extra-Malayan habitats have been discussed in "Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist." Ser. 8, vol. v, pp 297—322 (1910).

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Phlœinæ.

Genus SERBANA.

Serbana, Dist., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1906, p. 405.
Type, *S. borneensis*, Dist.

Serbana borneensis. (Pl. xxi, figs. 10, 10a.)

Serbana borneensis, Dist., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1906, p. 405.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching, Santubong.

This is at present the only known Malayan representative of the Neotropical family Phlœinæ and is now figured.

Fam. LYGÆIDÆ.

ABGARUS, gen. nov.

Head with the eyes distinctly and strongly stylate projecting distinctly beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum, behind the ocelli narrowed into a very distinct neck which is about half as

long as broad, ocelli between the eyes and much nearer to their insertion than to each other, in front of the ocelli the head is centrally longitudinally grooved; antennæ with the first joint stoutest and passing apex of head, second and third subequal in length, fourth longest; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum; pronotum subquadrate, transversely constricted before middle, before the constriction centrally foveately impressed, behind the constriction very coarsely punctate and somewhat obliquely tumid to base; scutellum longer than broad, punctate; corium a little longer than greatest length of membrane, the costal margin moderately evenly sinuate, the apical angle subacute; membrane with five straight longitudinal veins; legs of moderate length, posterior tarsi with the first joint longer than second and third together.

Allied to *Scopiastes*, Stål, and *Ethalotus*, Stal, but differing principally from both by the produced neck behind the ocelli.

Abgarus typicus, sp. n. (Pl. xxi, figs. 4, 4a.)

Head, anterior area of pronotum and the prosternum pale sanguineous; antennæ, apices of eyes, posterior area of pronotum, scutellum, corium, meso- and metasterna, abdomen, rostrum and legs black or blackish; coxæ, bases of femora and margins to the last three abdominal segments pale stramineous; membrane pale fuliginous, subhyaline, the veins pale fuscous, moderately passing the abdominal apex; basal joints of the tarsi more or less stramineous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Genus ÆTHALOTUS.

Ethalotus, Stål. *En. Hem*, iv, p. 98, 1874.

Type, *E. afzelii*, Stål.

Ethalotus borneensis, sp. n. (Pl. xxi, figs. 5, 5a.)

Black; bases of the stylate eyes, anterior area of pronotum (excluding central black spot), connexivum, head beneath, prosternum and abdomen beneath sanguineous; legs pitchy-black, coxæ and bases and apices of femora brownish-ochraceous; antennæ with the first joint slightly passing apex of head, second and third sub-equal in length, fourth longest; head centrally longitudinally grooved in front of ocelli; eyes projecting beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; anterior area of pronotum with a central transverse obliquely curved incised line, near anterior margin a transverse series of punctures in the black spot, posterior area thickly coarsely punctate; membrane very slightly passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 6½ mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Holoptilinæ.

Genus PTILO CERUS.

Ptilocerus, Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 34 (1831).
Type, *P. fuscus*, Gray.

Ptilocerus venosus.

Maotys venosus, Walk. Cat. Het., vii, p. 88 (1873).

Maotys guttifer, Walk. loc. cit., p. 89.

Ptilocerus venosus, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), x, p. 192 (1902).

Ptilocerus ochraceous, Montand., Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung, v, p. 419 (1907).

Hab.—Bangkok, Singapore, Borneo.

Walker separated his two species on the very variable character of the number of marginal cells to the membrane, I have now Dr. Montandon's authority for including his species in the synonymy.

Fam. CAPSIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Isometopinæ.

SKAPANA, gen. nov.

Head broader than long, rounder in front with the apical margin laminately reflexed, the lateral margins laminately roundly produced in front of and a little before each eye and moderately reflexed; eyes large and prominent situate on each side of base, two distinct ocelli at base between the eyes; antennæ with the first joint very short and thick, hidden beneath the head, second joint long, thickened, finely setose, about as long as pronotum, longer than third and fourth together; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum about twice as broad as long, the lateral margins rounded and moderately ampliatly produced, their edges a little reflexed, the anterior angles obtusely angulately prominent, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin slightly sinuate; mesonotum exposed; scutellum elongate, about as long as breadth at base, convexly tumid, transversely incised near apex; corium broad, the costal area laminately roundly produced; clavus long and slender, reaching the apex of the scutellum; cuneus large a little broader than long; membrane somewhat short but considerably passing the apex of the abdomen, apical margin rounded, an obliquely transverse cell at base; legs short and slender, the posterior femora strongly thickened.

Allied to *Turnebus* Dist.

Skapana typica, sp. nov. (Pl. xxi, figs. 8, 8a.)

Ochraceous; apical margin of head, eyes, central disk of pronotum, exposed mesonotum, clavus, interior area of corium, and narrow lateral and apical margins to cuneus, black or blackish; scutellum castaneous, its extreme apex blackish; membrane fuliginous; antennæ black the third joint pale; rostrum black; body beneath and legs (imperfectly seen in typical specimen) ochraceous, the posterior femora pale castaneous; head finely punctate; pronotum, corium, clavus and cuneus coarsely punctate; scutellum finely punctate; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

HOMOPTERA.

Family CICADIDÆ.

Genus PURANA.

Purana, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xv, p. 60 (1905).

Type, *P. tigrina*, Walk.

Purana conspicua, sp. nov. (Pl. xxi, figs. 7, 7a, 7b.)

Head, pronotum and mesonotum brownish-ochraceous; head with the front anteriorly transversely blackly striate, the striations not meeting centrally and bounded by two black marginal lines, vertex with a large central angulate (narrowing posteriorly) black spot, enclosing the ocelli, with a curved anterior black spot on each side and the inner margin to the eyes black; pronotum with two central longitudinal narrow black fasciæ, united posteriorly, the fissures more or less black and with a transverse spot of the same colour on each lateral margin; mesonotum with five longitudinal black stripes, the central straight and the one on each side of it shortest, a rounded black spot near each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation; abdomen above black, greyishly pilose, the lateral margins more or less brownish-ochraceous; body beneath and legs brownish-ochraceous; the transverse striations and apex to face, an oblique stripe on each side between face and eyes, apical halves of cheeks, lateral areas of clypeus, sternal spots and apex of abdomen, black; tegmina hyaline, costal membrane and venation brownish-ochraceous or piceous, the transverse veins at apices of first and second ulnar areas broadly black, and the longitudinal veins to the first three apical areas piceously spotted near their apices, basal cell and base of claval area ochraceous; wings hyaline, the veins brownish ochraceous; head including eyes as wide as base of mesonotum, as long as space between eyes, tympanal coverings in ♂, broader at base than long; face globose, strongly transversely striate; rostrum reaching the poste-

rior coxæ, its apex black; opercula in ♂, short, ochraceous, inwardly more or less margined with piceous, outwardly obliquely rounded, inwardly concave, apices broadly, angularly rounded; tubercles to the second and third ventral segments elongate and slightly curved.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂, 35, ♀, 25 mm. Exp. tegm. ♂, 95, ♀, 90 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching, Sarawak (Moulton).

A large and conspicuous species.

Genus MOGANNIA.

Mogannia, Amy. and Serv., Hist., Hém., p. 467 (1843).

Type, *M. conica*, Germ.

Mogannia moultoni, sp. nov. (Pl. xxi, figs. 6, 6a, 6b.)

Head chocolate-brown; ocelli red; pronotum olivaceous-green, the anterior and posterior margins narrowly paler green; mesonotum olivaceous-green, with four small obconical spots on anterior margin (the two central spots largest) and a longitudinal fascia on each lateral area, chocolate-brown; abdomen above dark chocolate-brown with a longitudinal fascia on the lateral areas of second, third and fourth segments and a transverse fascia on fifth segment silvery-white; body beneath and legs brownish-ochraceous, the lateral areas of the body silvery-greyishly pilose, intermediate and posterior tibiæ greenish; clypeus black, the cheeks longly, silvery pilose; tegmina and wings hyaline, the veins greenish or piceous, costal membrane to tegmina reddish-brown; head strongly, conically produced in front; posterior margin of pronotum lobately, backwardly produced at each lateral angle; anterior femora spined beneath.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀, 13 to 15 mm. Exp. tegm. 40 mm

Hab.—Borneo; Bau and Lawas, Sarawak (Moulton).

Genus LEMURIANA.

Lemuriana, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xvi, p. 32 (1905).

Type, *L. apicalis*, Germ.

Lemuriana connexa, sp. nov. (Pl. xxi, figs. 12, 12a, 12b.)

Body shining brown, shortly ochraceously pilose; posterior disk of face and clypeus blackish or black; cheeks and sternum very thickly ochraceously pilose; femora and disk of abdomen beneath suffused with darker brown; tegmina hyaline, costal membrane greenish, post-costal area and the venation piceous, transverse veins at the bases of the three upper apical areas infuscated on each side; wings hyaline, the venation and the abdominal area (excluding apex) piceous; face globose, transversely striate and centrally longitudinally sulcate on its upper half;

opercula nearly reaching apex of first abdominal segment, well separated internally, the apices broadly rounded; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀, 16 mm. Exp. tegm. 45 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Lawas, Sarawak (Moulton).

Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Derbinæ.

Genus AFAKIA.

Arfaka, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xix, p. 397 (1907),
nom. præocc.

Afakia, Kirk. Canad. Ent., xli, p. 391 (1909), *n. nom.*

Kirkaldy proposed the above new name for my genus on erroneous reasons. He wrote "presuming it to be derived from the Papuan village 'Afak' (or as it used to be called 'Offak') Distant has written an intrusive 'r,' which I have omitted in the replacing name."

The Arfak Mts. of New Guinea are usually well known; the "Arfaks" who live there are not unknown to ethnologists, while the word is quite familiar to most naturalists, for few indeed have not read Wallace's "Malay Archipelago." However as the word *Arfaka* has previously been used for a genus of Cicadidæ, Kirkaldy's name is available.

Afakia decisa. (Pl. xxi, figs. 9, 9a.)

Arfaka decisa, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xix, p. 398 (1907).

Hab.—New Guinea (Wallace, Brit. Mus.).

Sub-fam. Issinæ.

Genus LOLLIIUS.

Lollius, Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 209 (1866).

Type, *L. australicus*, Stål.

Lollius pryeri, sp. nov. (Pl. xxi, figs. 11, 11a.)

Vertex brownish-ochraceous with darker brown spots between the eyes, at apex two foveate spaces the margins of which are ridged, each containing a small tubercle and with a black streak on their posterior margins; pronotum brownish-ochraceous finely spotted with darker brown; abdomen above ochraceous, the lateral and apical areas more or less suffused with fuscous-brown; body beneath and legs ochraceous, the latter more or less annulated with fuscous-brown; face fuscous-brown, mottled with ochraceous, its posterior disk longitudinally foveately impressed, its basal lateral angles slightly but distinctly angularly acute, lateral margins sinuate, broadening to behind eyes, thence oblique to clypeus which is

strongly tumid; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines before apex; tegmina ochraceous, spots on costal, apical and claval margins, a large spot on clavus continued across corium as an irregular oblique fascia to near apex, and a subcostal spot near middle, fuscous brown; wings pale fuliginous, the inner and apical areas darker fuliginous.

Long. excl. tegm. 10 mm. Exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab.—North Borneo (Pryer—Coll. Dist.).

Sub-fam. Ricaniinæ.

Genus RICANIA.

Ricania, Germ. Mag. Ent. III, p. 221 (1818).

Type, *R. fenestrata*, Fabr.

Ricania hewitti, sp. n. (Pl. xxi, figs. 1, 1a.)

Head, pronotum and abdomen brownish-ochraceous, mesonotum pale chocolate-brown, body beneath and legs brownish-ochraceous; tegmina pale yellowish, the costal membrane and radial area a little darker and more opaque; costal membrane for about two-thirds its length, apical costal area and the whole of apical margin more or less chocolate-brown with the extreme outer edges spotted with pale yellow, a broken, irregular, transverse macular fascia beyond middle, between which and base are a number of small irregular spots, chocolate-brown; wings hyaline, the apical and posterior margins fuscous-brown; face centrally and sublaterally ridged, none of the ridges reaching the posterior margin; pronotum centrally longitudinally carinate; mesonotum centrally straightly carinate and with a sublateral carinate line on each side which bifurcates from about middle to anterior margin; apical margin of tegmina about as long as inner margin.

Long. excl. tegm. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Genus MINDURA.

Mindura, Stål, Rio. Jan. Hem., ii, p. 64 (1862).

Type, *M. alligata*, Walk.

Mindura confusa, sp. n. (Pl. xxi, figs. 2, 2a.)

Head, pronotum and abdomen above ochraceous; mesonotum brownish-ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; tegmina pale ochraceous, about basal half of costal membrane, continued downward as a transverse fascia to near apex of clavus and a subapical spot to costal membrane continued downwards as a subapical transverse marginal fascia, castaneous brown, clavus tinged with brownish; wings subhyaline, the veins and an apical and marginal fascia fuscous-brown; mesonotum finely tricarinate; face

about one and a half times as long as broad, concavely sinuate at inner margins of eyes, two distinct central carinations which neither reach base nor apex and which moderately converge posteriorly, a broader but less sharply defined sublateral carination on each side.

Long. excl. tegm. 7 mm. Exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Allied to *M. interrupta*, Walk. from Singapore.

Mindura simiana, sp. n. (Pl. xxi, figs. 3, 3a.)

Body above brownish-ochraceous; body beneath and legs a little paler; margins of face and clypeus narrowly castaneous-brown; tegmina shining fuscous-brown, the basal area more or less paler and more ochraceous, two spots on apical half of costal membrane, one at apex, two linear before apical margin, a larger irregular spot before apex of clavus, and a variable cluster of smaller spots nearer base, white; wings subhyaline, the veins, apex and margin fuscous-brown; face shorter and comparatively broader than in the preceding species *M. confusa*, the carinations similar; mesonotum finely tricarinate; lateral margins of vertex acute.

Long. excl. tegm. 8 mm. Exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Acanalonünæ.

Genus ORYXANA, gen. nov.

Vertex a little longer than broad, the lateral margins strongly ridged; eyes very large, only a little shorter than vertex, reaching base but not overlapping the pronotum, face posteriorly about as broad as long, obliquely widened from base and suddenly obliquely directed inwardly a little before clypeus, centrally longitudinally carinate, the carination continued through the clypeus and with a short curved carination on each side scarcely reaching middle; pronotum centrally about as long as vertex, the anterior margin angularly produced between eyes, the posterior margin convexly rounded; mesonotum about as long as pronotum, posteriorly angularly produced; tegmina about one-third longer than broad, the costal margin and apical angle broadly convex, apical margin obliquely truncate, the inner angle acute, claval margin nearly straight, costal membrane, wider than radial area, with oblique but furcate veins, remaining area of tegmina more or less reticulately veined; wings considerably shorter than tegmina, two transverse veins on upper apical area.

Type, *O. subacuta*, Walk.

Oryxana subacuta. (Pl. xxii, figs. 6, 6a.)

Flata subacuta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 179 (1868); Melich. Ann. Hof. Mus. Wien., xvii, p. 230 (1903).

Hab.—Mysol. (Brit. Mus.)

Oryxana lutea.

Nephesa lutea, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., 1, p. 161 (1857).

Oryxa truncata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 50 (1903).

Hab.—Borneo, Sarawak (Wallace—Brit. Mus.).

Sub-fam. Flatinae.

Genus PHROMNIA.

Phromnia, Stål, Rio. Jan. Hem., 11, p. 68 (1858).

Type, *P. pallida*, Oliv.

Phromnia montivaga.

Phromnia montivaga, Dist., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 284, t. xiii, f. 5, *id.* Faun. B. I. Rhynch., 111, p. 401 (1906).

Flata floccosa, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvi, p. 208 (1901).

Flata rubescens, Melich. (part), *loc. cit.*, p. 209.

Dr. Melichar has made this identification very difficult. Under *P. floccosa*, Guer., he has included my *P. montivaga* of which he correctly gives the reference; but under *P. rubescens* he has included my *P. parmata* to which he has again referred the figure of *P. montivaga*. The same figure he has thus made to represent what he proposes as synonyms of two distinct species.

Hab.—Borneo, Siamese Malay States (Annandale and Robinson).

Phromnia flaccida.

Flata flaccida, Walk., Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 50 (1858).

Phromnia hamifera, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 181 (1870).

Flata hamifera, Melich. Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvi, p. 211, (1901).

Flata floccosa, Melich. (part), *loc. cit.*, p. 208.

Hab.—Sunatra, Java, Borneo.

Genus FLATOSOMA.

Flatosoma, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien., xvi, p. 244 (1901).

Type, *F. signoreti*, Melich.

Flatosoma melichari, sp. n.

Flatosoma comma, Melich. (nec Walk.), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvi, p. 244 (1901), T. vii, f. 14 (1902).

Hab.—Borneo.

This is the species described and figured by Melichar as *F. comma*, Walk., a species which forms the type of my genus *Chaturbujia*. In fresh specimens the colour of the tegmina is virescent, in faded examples it is ochraceous.

Genus ORYXA.

Oryxa, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 50 (1903).
Type, *O. truncata*, Linn.

Oryxa truncata.

Fulgora truncata, Linn. Syst. Nat., ii, ed. xii, p. 704, 8 (1767).

Oryxa truncata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 50 (1903).

Oryxa truncata, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iii, p. 439, fig. 233 (1906).

Pæciloptera addita, Walk., List. Hom., ii, p. 448 (1851).

Pæciloptera plana, Walk., loc. cit., p. 463.

Colobesthes falcata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 43 (1903).

Hab.—Java, Borneo, India.

Genus MELICHARIA.

Melicharia, Kirk., Entomologist, xxxiii, p. 294 (1900).
Type, *M. quadrata*, Kirby.

Melicharia tripars.

Nephesa tripars, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 161 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Allied to *M. quadrata*, Kirby.

Melicharia lutcimargo.

Pæciloptera lutcimargo, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 92 (1857); Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 230 (1903).

Hab.—Singapore.

Melicharia niveina.

Pæciloptera niveina, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 92 (1857); Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 230 (1903).

Nephesa deducta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 161 (1857).

Ormenis deducta, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 85 (1903).

Hab.—Malacca, Borneo.

Ormenis? *baramia*, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 12, 12a.)

Head, pronotum and mesonotum virescent, abdomen above and body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, the dorsal surface of the abdomen thickly whitey tomentose; tegmina pale greenish, the costal, apical and inner margin as far as claval apex, rather broadly ochraceous, at apex of clavus a comparatively large piceous spot; wings creamy-white with a slightly greenish tint; face with the

central longitudinal carination not extending beyond middle; vertex a little more than twice broader than long, centrally and longitudinally carinate; tegmina about twice as long as broad, costal margin a little arched, apical margin subtruncate, the apical and posterior angles rounded, inner margin slightly angularly sinuate at apex of clavus, two transverse lines formed of transverse veins on apical area, the outermost enclosing a rather larger space than that between the outermost and innermost, claval area strongly granulose and a few smaller granules on basal disk.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀, 5 mm. Exp. tegm. 14 mm.

Hab.—N. W. Borneo; Baram (Brit. Mus.).

The genus *Ormenis* was by Melichar made to include the genus *Melicharia*, a course to which I dissent. The above species, however, has apparently all the characters of *Ormenis* (which I regard as of Neotropical and Nearctic distribution), and in fact has a strong resemblance to *Ormenis obtusa* from Bogota, described and figured by Dr. Melichar.

LOMBOKIA, gen. nov.

Vertex about as long as pronotum, obliquely deflected on each side, subconically narrowed to apex, strongly, longitudinally, centrally sulcate, eyes projecting over anterior margins of pronotum; face longer than broad, centrally longitudinally carinate, base obliquely narrowed, lateral margins laminately reflexed, posteriorly obliquely narrowed to clypeus which is centrally carinate; pronotum centrally longitudinally carinate, obliquely deflected on each side, posterior margin angularly concave; mesonotum mutilated in typical specimen; legs somewhat short, posterior tibiae with a single spine beyond middle; tegmina less than twice as long as broad, about basal half of costal margin strongly arched and then somewhat sinuately, obliquely directed to apex, apical margin obliquely truncate, posterior margin angularly sinuate at claval apex, costal membrane narrower than radial area, two longitudinal veins from basal cell, the uppermost with about five oblique veinlets, the whole surface more or less distinctly transversely veined, the claval area strongly granulose; wings a little narrower than tegmina, two transverse veins before apex.

Lombokia everetti, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 16, 16a.)

Body and legs greenish-ochraceous, anterior and intermediate tibiae slightly tinged with sanguineous; tegmina virescent with numerous dull reddish spots of which the largest is discal and a little beyond middle, the spots smaller and more numerous in and beyond costal membrane, the margins from base to claval apex finely spotted with dull reddish, the granules in claval area piceous; wings milky-white.

Long. excl. tegm. 5 mm. Exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab.—Lombok (Everett—Brit. Mus.).

Genus EUPHANTA.

Euphanta, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 38 (1903).

Type, *E. munda*, Walk.

Melichar has enumerated three species under this genus, but has not indicated the type. One of the three *P. munda*, Walk., I have selected as type, for it is the only one known to me at present, and I have to take it as representing the genus.

Euphanta pokiana, sp. n.

Head, pronotum and mesonotum pale green, the central continuous carination to each dull reddish, on mesonotum often ochraceous; abdomen above and body beneath dull ochraceous, legs paler with the apices of tibiæ and the tarsi ochraceous; tegmina pale virescent, the costal margin from apex of costal membrane and apical margin continued to claval apex very narrowly and often obsolete sanguineous; wings milky-white; vertex about as long as pronotum, centrally longitudinally strongly carinate; face with the sublateral carinations becoming obsolete before reaching base of clypeus; pronotum centrally strongly longitudinally carinate; mesonotum tricarinate, the central carination much the strongest; tegmina twice as long as broad, moderately arched at base, apical margin slightly roundly truncate, posterior margin angularly sinuate at apex of clavus which is sub-prominently granulose.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀, 7 to 8½ m. Exp. tegm. 19 to 22 m.

Hab.—Brit. New Guinea; Pokia Mailu (Brit. Mus.).

Euphanta chlorospila. (Pl. xxii, figs. 10, 10a.)

Nephesa chlorospila, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 173 (1868).

Cromna chlorospila, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 61 (1903).

Hab.—Mysol; New Guinea (Brit. Mus.).

Euphanta quadripunctata.

Cromna quadripunctata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 182 (1868).

Cromna chlorospila, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 61 (1903).

Hab.—Mysol (Brit. Mus.).

Euphanta monoleuca.

Nephesa monoleuca, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 177 (1868).

Cromna chlorospila, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 61 (1903).

Hab.—New Guinea (Brit. Mus.).

COLGAROIDES, gen. nov.

Allied to *Colgar*, Kirk., but differing by the structure of the face, which is much the same shape as in *Colgar* but possesses five

carinations, *viz.*, one central straight and longitudinal, one on each lateral area commencing on lateral margin about midway between base and eyes and curved inwardly before clypeus, and a short longitudinal one commencing on each side of base and not reaching middle, the lateral margins from eyes laminately reflexed; clypeus less convex than in *Colgar* and obliquely reflexed on each side, centrally longitudinally strongly carinate.

Type, *C. acuminata*, Walk.

Colgaroides acuminata.

Pæciloptera acuminata, Walk., List. Hom., ii, p. 460 (1851).

Cromna frontalis, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 59 (1902).

Cromna surrecta, Melich. (part), *loc. cit.*

Hab.—“New Holland” (Brit. Mus.); New Guinea; Port Moresby (Brit. Mus.).

Colgaroides everetti, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 8, 8a.)

Body, legs and tegmina bright ochraceous; abdomen above and body beneath more or less greyishly tomentose; eyes black; tegmina with the costal margin from tip of costal membrane and the apical margin continued to apex of clavus, sanguineous; wings milky-white; vertex a little longer than pronotum, centrally longitudinally carinate, apically moderately recurved; face with five carinations, arranged as in *C. acuminata*, Walk.; pronotum with a strong central longitudinal carination; mesonotum strongly tricarinate, the central one much the strongest, the sub-lateral carinations converging posteriorly; tegmina twice as long as broad, costal margin slightly arched at base, apical margin obliquely truncate, posterior margin somewhat strongly sinuate; clavus sub-prominently granulose.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀, 8 to 10 mm. Exp. tegm 19 to 23 mm.

Hab.—Philippines; Savu (Everett—Brit. Mus.).

Genus LAWANA.

Phyma, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 43 (1903); *nom. præocc.*

Lawana, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., III, p. 420 (1906); *nom. nov.*

Type, *L. candida*, Fabr.

Lawana exaltata.

Colobesthes exaltata, Walk., Journ. Ent., 1, p. 312 (1862).

Hab.—Timor.

Lawana optata.

Phyma optata, Melich. (excl. syn.), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 49, t. iv, f. 12 (1903).

Hab.—Penang, Singapore, Sumatra, Java.

Lawana modesta, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 1, 1a.)

Body and legs dull ochraceous, abdomen and sternum distinctly paler; tegmina pale subhyaline, talc-like, the venation, costal membrane and claval area pale ochraceous, an oblique discal series of four somewhat indistinct milky-white spots beyond middle, the lower spot the largest; wings milky-white; vertex broadly subconical, moderately upwardly and forwardly produced, non-carinate; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina about twice as long as broad, apically ampliate, costal margin moderately rounded near base, apical margin truncate, posterior angles subacutely produced.

Long. excl. tegm. 11 mm. Exp. tegm. 35 mm.

Hab.—Malay Peninsula; Pahang (Atkinson Coll.—Brit. Mus.).

This species is apparently allied to the *L. (Phyma) hyalina*, Schmidt, from North Borneo, but does not agree with the characters given for that species—‘Deckflügel mit drei undeutlichen Subapicallinien und ohne Punkt im corium.’

PHYMOIDES, gen. nov.

Vertex about as long as pronotum, broadly subconical, moderately upwardly and forwardly produced, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate, the posterior lateral margins oblique and spinous on each side, face much longer than broad, centrally longitudinally strongly ridged, the lateral margins strongly acutely ampliate, narrowing to clypeus and only extending a little above eyes, thence the margins are ridged, non-ampliate, and narrowing to base; pronotum tricarinate, anterior margin truncate, the basal margin concave; mesonotum finely tricarinate; tegmina about half as long again as broad, apically ampliate, costal margin somewhat roundly arched, apical margin subtruncate, the posterior angles subacutely produced, costal membrane and radial area subequal in width, beyond the costal membrane the veins are broadly bifurcate and ridged at margin, all the veins bifurcate, in some cases trifurcate on apical margin, basal area and clavus strongly granulose; wings subequal in breadth to tegmina, a few transverse veins before apical area; the venation of tegmina and wings fully shown in figure of type.

Allied to *Lawana* but differing in the shape and structure of vertex, and face and in the venation of the tegmina.

Type, *P. rubromaculatus*, Dist.

Phymoides rubromaculatus, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 2, 2a.)

Body and legs pale ochraceous; tegmina opaque creamy-white with a longitudinal central series of three sanguineous spots situate regularly but somewhat widely apart; wings creamy-white; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. excl. tegm. 10 mm. Exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Hab.—Aru Islands (Wallace—Brit. Mus.).

Phymoides atromaculatus, sp. n.

Body and legs dull ochraceous; tegmina creamy-white with a slightly ochraceous tint on basal area and clavus, two central slightly elongate black spots one near base and the other at about middle; wings creamy-white.

A smaller species than *P. rubromaculatus* with the face a little broader and its lateral margins distinctly angularly sinuate before middle; tegmina marked with two black spots, and not with three red spots as in preceding species.

Long. excl. tegm. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab.—Dorey (Wallace—Brit. Mus.).

Genus DAKSHA.

Daksha, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iii, p. 425 (1906).

Type, *D. marginata*, Walk.

Daksha pryeri.

Flata (Colobesthes) pryeri, Dist., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 153 (1880).

Phyma divisa, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 48 (1903).

Hab.—Borneo.

PARADAKSHA, gen. nov.

Head excluding eyes a little broader than anterior margin of pronotum, slightly convex, truncate in front, wider at apex than at base, centrally and laterally carinate, the angles at the base spinous and produced behind the eyes and along the anterior lateral margins of the pronotum; face longer than broad, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral margins laminately reflexed and for about one-third from base where the margin is roundly oblique, narrowing at base; pronotum about as long as vertex, the anterior and posterior margins truncate, the lateral margins strongly oblique; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina about half as long again as broad, convexly arched at base, the apical margin roundly truncate, the posterior angles moderately subacutely produced, the venation generally as in *Phymoides* from which genus it differs by the anteriorly truncate head, different facial structure, and the rounded apical margin to the tegmina.

Type, *P. meeki*, Dist.

Paradaksha meeki, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 3, 3a.)

Body and legs dull ochraceous; tarsi apically black; tegmina greyish-white, the margins narrowly, somewhat faintly fuscous; two discal black spots, one near base, the other near middle, the base and claval area moderately ochraceous; wings milky-white; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. excl. tegm. 9 mm. Exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Hab.—Queensland; Cedar Bay, S. of Cooktown (Meek—Brit. Mus.).

NEODAKSHA, gen. nov.

Vertex subquadrate, truncate anteriorly, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral margins ampliatly and upwardly carinate, their anterior angles acute; face longer than broad, centrally longitudinally carinate, the base angulate, the lateral margins ampliatly reflexed, their anterior angles acute, and narrowing towards clypeus which is subequal in length to face; pronotum a little longer than vertex, tricarinate, anterior margin subtruncate, not wider than vertex, posterior margin slightly concave; mesonotum tricarinate (somewhat mutilated in type); legs moderate in length, sulcate, posterior tibiæ moderately curved; tegmina about half as long again as broad, costal membrane a little broader than radial area, transversely veined, the series more or less continued on apical margin, the whole surface with more or less distinct transverse veins; wings about as broad as tegmina, three transverse veins before apical area.

Type, *N. quadriguttata*, Walk.

Neodaksha quadriguttata. (Pl. xxii, figs. 9, 9a.)

Flata quadriguttata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., x, p. 179 (1868).

Colgar quadriguttata Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 115 (1903).

Hab.—New Guinea.

The anterior and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi are black.

CIRCUMDAKSHA, gen. nov.

Vertex broader than long, tricarinate, the anterior margin transversely undulate, the lateral margins laminately reflexed, a little narrowed posteriorly; face about as long as broad at base, the lateral margins reflexed and narrowed to clypeus which is very long, about half as long again as face; pronotum not distinctly carinate, anterior margin rounded between the eyes, lateral margins sinuate, posterior margin concave; mesonotum tricarinate, twice as long as pronotum; legs moderate in length, tibiæ sulcate, posterior tibiæ with two spines before apex; tegmina about one and a half times as long as broad, apical margin convex, costal membrane slightly narrower than radial area, the whole surface with numerous indistinct transverse veins, except on apical marginal area; clavus somewhat coarsely granulose; wings about as broad as tegmina, two transverse veins before apex.

Circumdaksha rufosparsa, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 7, 7a.)

Vertex, pronotum and scutellum greyish-ochraceous; abdomen above whitely tomentose; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous, the abdomen beneath more or less whitely tomentose,

tarsi black, the clavus castaneous; tegmina white, talc-like, with six or eight red spots arranged in two series, the first in radial area, the second near middle (these spots are inconstant in number, even in the same specimen, as can be seen in the right and left tegmen of the specimen figured); wings milky-white.

Long. excl. tegm. 12 mm. Exp. tegm. 40 mm.

Hab.—Celebes, Macasser (Doherty—Brit. Mus.).

Genus PHYLLYPHANTA.

Phyllyphanta, Amy. and Serv. Hist. Hém., p. 522 (1843).

Type, *P. producta*, Spin.

Phyllyphanta producta.

Pæciloptera producta, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., viii, p. 432 (1839).

Pæciloptera bipunctata, Walk., Journ. Ent., 1, p. 312 (1862).

Phyllyphanta sinensis, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 56 (1903).

Hab.—Malay Archipelago. Siam.

Phyllyphanta albidosparsa, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 5, 5a.)

Vertex, pronotum and scutellum brownish-ochraceous, the lateral areas longitudinally olivaceous green; abdomen above brownish ochraceous, more or less greyishly tomentose; face dull greenish, body and legs more or less greenish-ochraceous, tarsi brownish-ochraceous; tegmina dull greenish, the margins very narrowly ochraceous, the veins darker, ornamented with small greenish-white spots, the most prominent of which are a double series in radial area, a broken subapical marginal series, a lunate piceous line on disk beyond middle; two clusters on middle disk, and a short curved series above clavus; wings milky-white; vertex about as long as pronotum, angularly produced anteriorly, strongly centrally longitudinally ridged, the sides obliquely declivous; face much longer than broad, smooth, its base angularly narrowed, its lateral margins slightly ridged; tegmina about as broad as wings, apically ampliate, apical margin truncate, its posterior angle acutely produced.

Long. excl. tegm. 13 to 14 mm. Exp. tegm. 38 to 40 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Brunnei (Brit. Mus.).

NEOCROMNA, gen. nov.

Head subconically produced in front of eyes, its lateral and posterior margins distinctly ridged and with a somewhat obscure central longitudinal carinate line; face narrowed and conical at base for about one-third its length, after which the lateral margins are strongly ampliatly reflexed and obliquely narrowing to clypeus, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate; pronotum a little shorter than vertex, faintly centrally longitudinally ridged, its

posterior margin concave; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina as broad or slightly broader than wings, twice as broad at apex as at base, the posterior angle subacutely produced, the costal margin arched and convex, the apical margin more or less truncate, costal membrane about as broad as radial area, the former somewhat thickly transversely veined, the latter somewhat reticulately veined, all the tegmen transversely veined, some of the veins reticulate, except on apical margin where the veins are shortly longitudinal defining a marginal series of short cellular areas; clavus transversely veined above the claval vein, beneath it coarsely granulate; wings with one or two transverse veins near apex, many of the longitudinal veins furcate.

Type, *N. bistriguttata*, Stål.

Allied to *Phyllyphanta* from which it differs by the structure of the face which is obliquely narrowed to clypeus and is strongly centrally carinate.

Neocromna bistriguttata. (Pl. xxii, figs. 4, 4a.)

Nephesa bistriguttata, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), 1, p. 591 (1863).

Colgar bistriguttata, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 115 (1903), excl. fig.

Hab.—Papua. (Type in Brit. Mus.).

Genus NEOMELICHARIA.

Atella, Stål (part), Hem. Afr., iv, p. 238 (1866); *id.* Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., x, p. 394 (1866), *nom. præocc.*

Neomelicharia, Kirk., Entomologist, xxxvi, p. 79 (1903).

Colgar, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 107 (1903).

Type, *N. cruentata*, Fabr.

Neomelicharia erubescens.

Pæciloptera erubescens, Walk., Journ. Ent., 1, p. 313 (1862).

Nephesa gemmifera, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), 1, p. 592 (1863).

Atella gemmifera, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., x, p. 394 (1866)

Colgar gemmifera, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 111 (1903).

Hab.—Batchian.

Both Walker's and Stål's types are in the British Museum.

Neomelicharia consociata.

Pæciloptera consociata, Walk., Journ. Ent., 1, p. 314 (1862).

Nephesa cicatricosa, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), 1, p. 592 (1863).

Atella cicatricosa, Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., x, p. 394 (1866).

Nephesa consociata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., x, p. 171 (1868).

Colgar cicatricosa, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 112 (1903).

Hab.—Batchian, Ternate.

The types of both Walker and Stål are in the British Museum.

Neomelicharia conficita.

Nephesa conficita, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., x, p. 172 (1868).

Colgar conficita, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 109 (1903).

Hab.—Batchian, Gilolo.

Neomelicharia pustulata.

Cicada pustulata, Don Ins. New Holl., t. 9 (1805).

Colgar pustulata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 109 (1903).

Hab.—Amboina.

Neomelicharia cruentata.

Flata cruentata, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., iv, p. 46 (1803).

Atella cruentata, Stål, Hem. Fabr., ii, p. 108 (1869).

Nephesa roscigutta, Walk., Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 49 (1858).

Nephesa amœna, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 172 (1868).

Colgar pustulata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 109 (1903).

Colgar cruentata, Melich., *loc. cit.*, p. 110.

Hab.—Papua.

Neomelicharia ocellifera.

Pæcilopectera ocellifera, Walk., List. Hom. Suppl., p. 112 (1858).

Cromna centralis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 182 (1868).

Colgar ocellifera, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 113 (1903).

Colgar diversa, Melich., *loc. cit.*, t. iv, fig. 1.

Hab.—Papua.

Neomelicharia marginalis.

Nephesa marginalis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 175 (1858).

? *Colgar semilata*, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 116 (1903).

Hab.—Papua.

Neomelicharia calochroma.

Pæcilopectera calochroma, Walk., List. Hom. Suppl., p. 113 (1858).

Nephesa calochroma, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., xxvii, p. 773 (1870).

Colgar calochroma, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 109 (1903).

Hab.—Philippines.

Genus NEPHEsa.

Nephesa, Amy. and Serv. Hist., Hém., p. 527 (1843).

Type. *N. rosea*, Spin.

Nephesa rosea.

Ricania rosea, Spin., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1), viii, p. 400 (1839);

Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1866, p. 393.

Pæciloptera completa, Walk., List. Hom., ii, p. 451 (1851).

Pæciloptera extricata, Walk., Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 52 (1858).

Hab.—Java, Sumatra, Borneo.

Stål (*supra*) stated that the *P. completa*, Walk. = *rosea*, Spin. The *P. extricata*, Walk., is an exact synonym of *P. completa*, Walk., or is apparently the ♀ form of the species.

Nephesa rectilinca.

Colobesthes rectilinca, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 180 (1868).

Nephesa truncaticornis, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 103 (1903).

Hab.—Sumatra, Borneo.

Nephesa rectimargo.

Pæciloptera rectimargo, Walk., Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 51 (1858).

Nephesa truncaticornis, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 103 (1903).

Nephesa longipennis, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 103 (1903).

Hab.—Penang, Malacca.

Melichar has placed this species (firstly) as a synonym of *N. truncaticornis*, Spin., and (secondly) redescribed it (*P. rectimargo*, Walk., ♀) as a n. sp. *N. longipennis*, Melich.

The type and only representative in the Brit. Mus. is a female specimen.

Nephesa rorida.

Pæciloptera rorida, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 161 (1867); Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 106 (1903).

Nephesa intrusa, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 103, t. iii, f. 7 (1903).

Hab.—Borneo, Sumatra.

Nephesa suffusa.

Pæciloptera suffusa, Walk., List. Hom., ii, p. 446 (1851).

Nephesa brunnea, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 104 (1903).

Hab.—Java.

Nephesa grata.

Nephesa grata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 160, (1857).

Cromna peracuta, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 62 (1903).

Hab.—Borneo.

Nephesa sandakanensis, sp. n. (Pl. xxii, figs. 11, 11a.)

Head and pronotum pale brownish; pronotum with two longitudinal spots on anterior area and two longer spots on disk, fuscous-brown; abdomen above greyishly tomentose; body beneath and legs greyish brown, the body more or less greyishly tomentose; tegmina tawny brown with numerous small white spots, the inner area above clavus a discal sublunate spot beyond middle, above which is an obscure transverse costal spot, pale ochraceous brown, extreme inner margin distinctly darker; wings milky-white; vertex transverse, with three longitudinal ridges; eyes piceous; tegmina about twice as long as broad; clavus distinctly but moderately granulose.

Long. excl. tegm. 11 mm. Exp. tegm. 38 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Sandakan (Douglas Cator—Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *N. rorida*, Walk.

Genus PARATELLA.

Paratella, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 117 (1903).

Type, *P. iodipennis*, Guér.

Paratella decolor.

Nephesa decolor, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., x, p. 176 (1868).

Cromna chlorospila, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 61 (1903).

Sephena rufilinea, Melich. (part), *loc. cit.*, p. 127.

Hab.—Mysol, Waigiou.

Closely allied to *P. intacta*, Walk.

Paratella amata.

Nephesa amata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., x, p. 175 (1868).

Sephena rufomarginata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 129 (1903).

Hab.—Waigiou.

Paratella subcincta.

Paratella subcincta, Walk., MS.

Paratella umbrimargo, Melich., (nec. Walk.) Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 121, t. iv, f. 10 (1903).

Hab.—New Guinea, Ternate.

The species described and figured by Melichar as the *P. umbrimargo*, Walk. is not that species, but *P. subcincta*, Walk. Walker's MS. name therefore becomes available.

Paratella invasa.

Nephesa invasa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 178 (1868).

Hab.—Waigiou.

Closely allied to *P. subcincta*, Walk.

Paratella umbrimargo.

Pæcilopectera umbrimargo, Walk. (nec. Melich.), List. Hom. Suppl., p. 115 (1858).

Hab.—Sumatra.

KAYANIA, gen. nov.

Vertex transverse, much shorter than broad, centrally and laterally ridged, the anterior margin subtruncate, wider than basal margin; face about as long as broad, tricarinate, the sublateral carinations not reaching the posterior margin, and broader and less acute than the central carination, the lateral margins amply reflexed and sinuately narrowing towards clypeus; clypeus only slightly shorter than face, elongate, its apex truncate, broadly centrally ridged; pronotum longer than vertex, subconically produced between the eyes, lateral margins obliquely rounded, basal margin moderately concave; mesonotum tricarinate, the disk flatly raised; legs of moderate length, posterior tibiae with a strong spine near apex; tegmina less than twice as long as broad, costal membrane nearly as broad as radial area, the first transversely veined, two series of longitudinal veins on apical area, the outermost bounded by an almost straight series of transverse veins, the innermost irregular in size and bounded by a waved and sinuated series of short transverse veins, remaining area somewhat thickly transversely veined, claval area strongly granulose; wings about as broad as tegmina, two transverse veins before apex.

Type, *K. volens*, Walk.

Allied to *Sephena*, Melich., but differing in the shape of the face and the venation of the tegmina.

Kayania volens. (Pl. xxii, figs. 18, 18a.)

Nephesa volens, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 161 (1857).

? *Colgar volens*, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 117 (1903).

Hab.—Borneo; Sarawak (Wallace—Brit. Mus.).

Genus SEPHENA.

Sephena, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 123 (1903).

Type, *S. spargula*, Walk.

Sephena rufilinea.

Nephesa rufilinea, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 174 (1868).

Sephena rufilinea, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 127 (1903).

Hab.—Mysol.

Melichar has placed the *N. decolor*, Walk. as a synonym of this species, though he had previously (*loc. cit.*, p. 61) located it as a synonym of *Cromna chlorospila*, Walk.

Sephena albescens.

Nephesa albescens, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 177 (1868).

Cromna chlorospila, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 61 (1903).

Hab.—Mysol; New Guinea.

Sephena obtusa.

Nephesa obtusa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 177 (1868).

Cromna obtusa, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 61 (1909).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Sephena consentanea.

Ricania consentanea, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 161 (1868).

——— *consentanea*, Melich., Mon. Ricanüd, p. 334 (1898).

Hab.—Mysol.

Walker has rather confused his description of the "transverse veins most numerous beyond the middle where they form five irregular lines"; his statement "fore wings . . . tuberculate at the base and along most of the length of the interior border," clearly places it in the *Flatinae*; the type can be consulted in the British Museum.

Sephena subjecta.

Nephesa subjecta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 176 (1868).

Idume plicata, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 28 (1903).

Hab.—Celebes.

The *N. subjecta*, Walk. has the mesonotum (scutellum) distinctly keeled, a character which will distinguish it from *Idume* as diagnosed by Dr. Melichar.

Genus UXANTIS.

Uxantis, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1870, p. 776.

Type, *U. consputa*, Stål.

Uxantis plagiata.

Flatoides plagiatus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 142 (1868); Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 227 (1903).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Uxantis semialbus.

Flatoides semialbus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 142 (1868).

Uxantis pyralis, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 166 (1903).

Hab.—Aru; Mysol.

Genus ATRACIS.

Atracis, Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 250 (1866).

Type, *A. pyralis*, Guer.

Atracis puncticeps.

Elidiptera puncticeps, Walk., List. Hom. Suppl., p. 73 (1858).

Hab.—Borneo.

Atracis intercepta. (Pl. xxii, figs. 15, 15a.)

Eurybrachys intercepta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
p. 156 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Atracis surrecta. (Pl. xxii, figs. 13, 13a.)

Eurybrachys surrecta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
p. 156 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo; Sarawak (Wallace—Brit. Mus.)

Var. a., Tegmina without the three black spots.

Hab.—Borneo; Sandakan (Pryer—Coll. Dist.).

The type is figured.

Atracis vetusta.

Eurybrachys vetusta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
p. 156 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Atracis conserta.

Eurybrachys conserta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
p. 155 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Atracis rivularis, sp. nov. (Pl. xxii, figs. 14, 14a.)

Body and legs pale ochraceous; vertex with the lateral margins (not reaching apex) and the apex bright ochraceous, a central longitudinal ochraceous line on posterior half; pronotum with some irregular linear markings on lateral margins and a central line on basal half, piceous; mesonotum irregularly speckled and suffused with piceous, these markings darker and more prominent on each side of lateral margins; tegmina opaque greyish-white, basal third, some irregular markings beyond it and apical and subapical fasciate marginal suffusions, brownish-ochraceous; wings milky-white, the veins ochraceous; vertex about as long as broad, the lateral margins broadly ridged to the angles before apex; face considerably longer than broad, the lateral margins strongly laminately reflexed and slightly sinuate, a short central longitudinal ridge at base; mesonotum tricarinate; abdomen above with a central longitudinal ridge; tegmina about twice as long as broad, narrowing towards apex, the costal margin very strongly sinuately waved from about one-third from base.

Long. excl. tegm. 10 mm. Exp. tegm. 28 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt—Coll. Dist.).

Franciscus, gen. nov.

Vertex twice as broad as long, apically truncate, centrally longitudinally and laterally ridged; face a little longer than broad, moderately narrowing towards clypeus, centrally longitudinally carinate for about half its length, basal margin truncate, lateral margins amply ridged and slightly sinuate; pronotum longer than vertex, narrowly rounded anteriorly, angularly concave at base, centrally longitudinally impressed on basal half; mesonotum tricarinate; legs moderate in length, posterior tibiæ with a single strong spine; tegmina about two and a half times as long as broad, costal membrane very much wider than radial area, three series of transverse veins on apical area, defining three series of elongate cells; clavus somewhat coarsely granulose; wings with two transverse veins before apex.

Type, *F. fasciatus*, Walk.

Allied to *Bochara* Dist. from which it differs by the shorter and more transverse vertex, the different shape and structure of face, etc.

Franciscus fasciatus. (Pl. xxii, figs. 17. 17a.)

Flatoides fasciatus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x p. 141 (1868).

Atracis ? *fasciata*, Melich., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 200 (1903).

Hab.—Waigiou, Mysol.

Species described by Walker in the Flatinæ but not belonging to that sub-family.

Sub-fam. **Tropiduchidæ**.Genus **FICARASA**.

Ficarasa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 162 (1857).

Type, *F. pallida*, Walk.

Ficarasa simplex.

Flatoides simplex, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 143 (1868).

Cromna peracuta, Melich. (part), Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii, p. 62 (1903).

Hab.—Ceram.

Sub-fam. **Delphacinæ**.Genus **UGYOPS**.

Ugyops, Guer, Voy. Ind-Orient. Bélanger, Zool., p. 477 (1834).

Hygiops, Amy. and Serv. Hist. Hém., p. 511 (1843).

Bidis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 88 (1857).

Ugyops pictula.

Bidis pictula, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 150 (1857).

Bidis punctifrons, Walk., *loc. cit.*

Hab.—Borneo.

Fam. CERCOPIDÆ.

Genus SIALOSCARTA.

Sialoscarta, Jacobi, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl., iii, p. 23 (1905).

Considia, Dist. nec Stål, Rec. Ind. Mus., ii, p. 132 (1908).

Type, *S. cavata*, Walk.

Sialoscarta cavata.

Triechphora cavata, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., p. 343 (1858).

Sialoscarta concinna, Jacobi, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl., iii, p. 23

(1905); Schmidt, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1910, p. 328.

Considia cavata, Dist., Rec. Ind. Mus., ii, p. 132 (1908).

Hab.—Java.

I had previously considered Jacobi's genus *Sialoscarta* as a synonym of *Considia*, Stål, but I quite agree with Schmidt in considering this a mistake and find that the *T. cavata*, Walk. has but one spine on the posterior tibiæ. This led me into a further mistake in placing another species outside *Sialoscarta*. The three genera *Considia*, *Sialoscarta* and *Colsa* are, however, very closely allied.

Sialoscarta krugeri.

Sialoscarta krugeri, Schmidt, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1906, p. 279.

Colsa matanga, Dist., Rec. Ind. Mus., ii, p. 134, Pl. vii, f. 8 (1908).

Synonymic Notes.

The generic name *Catara* was twice used by Walker in the same year (1868), in BLATTIDÆ and FULGORIDÆ.

Catara, Walk., Cat. Blatt., p. 52 (1868).

Catara, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 115 (1868).

As regards the Fulgorid name there is no difficulty as to the exact date of publication which is August 7th. Walker's Catalogue of Blattidæ was received in the British Museum Library on July 8th of the same year, so could not have been published later. Consequently the name is available for Blattidæ but not for Fulgoridæ. I therefore propose for the latter Fam. Fulgoridæ; sub-fam. Lophopinæ, the generic name of *Neocatara* which at present comprises two species, viz. :—

Type *Neocatara subdivisa*, Walk. (*Catara*), Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 115 (1868), Morty Isld., and *Neocatara philippinensis*, Dist. (*Catara*), Rec. Ind. Mus., iii, p. 172, Pl. xi, f. 12a (1909), Philippine Islands.